

SENATOR BLACKBURN FACT SHEET ON ELECTORAL VOTE COUNT



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Sen. Blackburn Calls for Electoral Commission Ahead of Jan. 6 Certification of Electoral College Results

- U.S. Senator Marsha Blackburn joined a list of a dozen Senate Republicans to call for Congress to immediately appoint an Electoral Commission, with full investigatory and fact-finding authority, to conduct an emergency 10-day audit of the election returns in the disputed states.
- Once the Electoral Commission investigation is completed, individual states would evaluate the Commission's findings and could convene a special legislative session to certify a change in their vote, if needed.
- Unless and until that emergency 10-day audit is certified, the group of Senate Republicans will otherwise reject the electors from disputed states as not 'regularly given' and 'lawfully certified.'

Mainstream Media & Big Tech's Disregard for Voting Irregularities

- Election fraud has been one of the most prevalent topics of the 2020 presidential election. Unfortunately, it has been largely ignored by mainstream media and big tech.
- Senator Marsha Blackburn (R-Tenn.) spoke on the Senate Floor about the media's
 refusal to cover allegations of voter irregularities on November 9, 2020: "Over the past
 week, the American people have witnessed the most divisive news cycle in recent
 memory. Media outlets have refused to discuss allegations of voter irregularities, while big
 tech is selectively silencing content meant to inform and spark debate."



The American People Deserve an Answer

- In the wake of these voter irregularity claims, the American people deserve an answer.
- By conducting a non-partisan and evidence-based investigation, we can resolve the issue and restore faith in the Electoral College.
- Senator Marsha Blackburn (R-Tenn.) told Fox & Friends this week, "[We should] define
 the problem and then offer an action item that will get us to a solution....A Commission
 would conduct a review of what transpired, investigate the allegations, and then come
 back to the Electoral College... We are exercising our Constitutional duty and following
 precedent from 1877."

Exercising a Constitutional Duty

- Given the structure of our nation, the federal government does not conduct elections—that power is reserved for the states. Senator Marsha Blackburn (R-Tenn.) <u>explained</u>, "We do not have federalized elections in this country. We do not want federalized elections in this country. But it is going to be up to these state legislatures and these elected officials, not non-elected or appointed officials, to make these decisions. That's how to resolve this".
- Rather than losing faith in that system because of voter fraud claims, the Constitution empowers Congress to oppose Electoral College results. Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution grants members of Congress the power to object to the certification of electoral college results and to vote on this objection.

Historical Precedent

- Although largely ignored by the mainstream media, there is a long precedent of objecting to presidential election results and appointing an Electoral Commission.
- Specifically, Democratic Members of Congresses raised objections to presidential elections results in 1969, 2001, 2005, and 2017.
- Additionally, in 1877 after serious allegations of fraud and illegal conduct in four states
 during the Hayes-Tilden presidential race, Congress did not ignore those allegations—nor
 did the media simply dismiss those raising them. Instead, Congress appointed an
 Electoral Commission—consisting of five Senators, five House Members, and five
 Supreme Court Justices—to consider and resolve the disputed returns.